SEMI-WEEKLY. SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

PRIDAY AUGUST 18, 1899.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Wm. E. Curtis, a newspaper corresdent of good reputation, has reently visited Panama, and states in the Chicago Record, that he was surprised at the progress made in the construction of the De Lesseps canal. The company which owns it has been quietly and vigorously at work since 1894, and has undertaken the most difficult part of the work in the first instance, M. Vossion, the French Commissioner recently residing in these Islands, said in 1897, that the world would soon be astonished at the completion of the canal. The Advertiser repeated his statement at the time it offices, the wise men, like the Archwas made, but it seemed to be in- bishops and Bishops are more than credible that such gigantic work should willing that they shall aid the State, be in progress, without descriptions of by occupying higher offices. it being constantly made to the public through the journals. Mr. Curtis conarms M. Vossion's statements. The French engineers in charge of the work say that the cost of finishing the canal will be about \$100,000,000. The estimates for constructing the Nicaragua in the strict rules absolutely necessary capal far exceed these figures.

One of the most remarkable features of the enterprise is that the most improved sanitary measures have been taken to preserve the frealth of the is small, and legally a nuisance. No thirty-eight hundred laborers engaged Chinaman or native has the right to in the work. Instead of dying by the carry on a business which endangers hundreds as they did when De Lesseps the health of the neighborhood, but he was in charge, the field and central hospitals are so well managed, that agreeable, and even depreciate the vathere was not a single death from the Chagres fever in 1898. Measures for act that may injure health, and one preserving the health of the laborers that is disagreeable to the neighborare so admirably taken that even hood is rather shadowy. Americans are not attacked by the tropical diseases which laid over 10,000 on in the grave during the building of the Panama railroad.

The certainty of the completion of this canal within a short time, will ing along that road has only to close bave a strong influence over the fortunes of the Nicaragua canal project. back to the outskirts or some city of have on this anniversary, "an ear-The commerce of the world does not require more than one canal. Congress of pig pens and stables. Moreover, the taking off hands and fingers, and toy will be disposed to delay action when air is more or less tainted with the deit is satisfied that the De Lesseps canal will be finished.

Although the failure of the De Lesseps \$300,000,000, the French people refused to standon the project, and are quietly and vigorously pushing it to a successful end.

WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

One of the cynics used to say: "When women get business sense, it will be a cold day for man." The recent meeting of the International Council of Women, held recently in London, gives warning of the approach of the "cold" day. The president of the Council for eleven years has been a titled woman of England. Lady Aberdeen was the last one who held the office. There was a strong feeling among the English women in favor of keeping some titled woman in the office. The Canadian delegates agreed with them. So did the Australian.

The candidate for the place, nominated by the national councils, was Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the teacher economize production, but in order to of a girls' school in Indianapolis. Instead of making any fuss about it, or calling the American and foreign delegates "mean things," leading British women said that Mrs. Sewall should be elected. Mrs. Creighton, wife of the Lord Bishop of London, Lady Battersea, daughter of Lord Rothschild, Lady Laura Ridding, daughter of an Earl, and wife of a Bishop in the House of Lords, agreed that it was not a question of feeling or pride but of obedience to the rules of the Council. When the ballots were cast Mrs. Sewall was unanimously elected. All of the women from the monarchical countries of Europe voted for the republican American. After the election, there was not the slightest trace of ill-feeling. No storm centre of hysterics moved through the convention. The dolegates went to work with the very best of good feeling.

There was abundant evidence of the influential position the Council is taking in social life. The men cease to sneer when the debates of the women in convention show knowledge, wisdom and sagacity.

The silly sentimental talk of the "thinking" women of a generation ago. gives place at present, to the talk of women who are real thinkers. Moreover, the fact that women, in many owing to their command of time for existed a few years ago

wrong. It was one of the most attract be "skinned."

tive features in the life of the late Ro- LABOR IN THE WEST INDIES ernment. The granting of citizenship bert G. Ingersoll, that he held and expressed a belief stronger than most

In the recent debate in the English House of Lords, over the bill making women eligible as Councillors and Aldermen of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Bristol, Ripon, Rochester, Gloucester and other Bishops, favored it. Women have now served on London vestries, (bodies similar to American town councils) since 1894, and their work has proved admirable. As they have proved their capacity for intelligent work, in these local but important

THE WAIKIKI NUISANCE.

The Board of Health will now, it is hoped, remove the Walkiki musances. In bringing an outlying district withto the safety of a town, much allowance must of course be made for those who may suffer a money loss in the interruption of their business, even if it may carry on business which is dislue of property. The line between an

manure heaps along the Waikiki road American journals are now asking, have not confirmed our wide spread what good reason is there in exploding reports about the tropical bloom of our Island Paradise. The tourist passhis eyes, and the smells take him the Mainland, and the familiar odors cayed vegetation of the ponds. Certainly, the Board of Health should remove these sources of malarial disease. mpany involved an apparent loss of so far as they have the authority to relapses?" A Chicago journal states do so.

> The Board has no despotic power, but it should make the most energetic of the last Fourth, and it believes that and intelligent use of the power it has, there are several hundreds of unreto improve the sanitary conditions of ported cases. It is probable that the the town. It has the confidence of killed and wounded of the Fourth, were the people, beyond doubt, and its intelligent conduct in the past, is its guarantee that it will in any exigencies do well in the future.

TRUSTS.

The United States Industrial Com- life. mission is taking evidence about the creation of Trusts, and asks men of about this matter, it may be assumed experience to suggest ways of prevent- that the noisy celebration of the ing their organization.

lue of the properties upon which the known only as fire-works day. Trust is based. He urged that the Trusts are not created in order to THE HAWAHAN BILLS IN CONget over-capitalized securities, which were put upon the public; that it is one the promoters of Trusts. He called the and House, is that regarding the propexceeding the actual value of the

of the property, before permitting the less than \$600. There is no property list of properties, including lands, to tatives or for Representatives. an intelligent board of commissioners These provisions, if adopted, will for a correct valuation, would in tend to make the Senate a conservative nearly every case discourage the body. At the same time, owing to the bar in the sixtles, and a bitter prousually be left with only small mar- comparatively a large number of elecgins of profit. Only those Trusts tors for Senators. would be created which actually secur-

ed economic advantages.

There is not, at present, any strong Congress creating a property qualifi- words: public sentiment in favor of making cation under the Federal laws. It will the Trusts put their organizations on meet with strong opposition from those a business basis. The men who today who insist on the traditional policy of in on the ground floor" and make Section 4 of the Constitution, "The respects, are better educated than men some money out of the transaction United States shall guarantee to every Only lips fresh from such a vow have without labor. There is not, through- State a Republican form of governstudy, has modified the conditions that out America, any serious opposition to ment," and that a property qualifications that out America, any serious opposition to ment," and that a property qualification will be conditions that out America, any serious opposition to ment,"

The sugar planters of the West Inmen dared to hold or express, that the dies, after many years of viciasitudes magnificent future of the United States in the cultivation of the sugar cane, would be due to the rise of women, are gradually becoming convinced that and that without it, there would be re- the central mill, with diacent small peated, on the American continent, proprietors of farms who raise and sell the old story of the rise and fall of the cane, is the only solution of the Empires, because women did not share labor question. All attempts to keep sufficiently in the building up of the the immigrant laborers on the plantations after their term of service has expired have failed. The Portuguese laborers refused to extend their contracts. The Chinese set up for themselves, and the East Indian coolie pre fers to become an independent proprietor. After the hurricane in Barbados and St. Vincent, last fall, which destroyed many plantations, the planters of Demerara offered to employ 2000 of the idle laborers, at fair wages, and free house accommodations. They secured only 400. The laborers preferred their own homes to contract labor elsewhere. There is only one lesson that may

be read out of the experiences of the tropical cultivation of cane here and elsewhere; that there can be no permanent stability in the industry until the cane is produced by independent land owners, even if their holdings are small. The day laborer will always be an uncertain quantity. In every agricultural country he is the least rellable workman, because he has no desire for a home or capacity to acquire one. Without an interest in land, he becomes a labor tramp, and has no ambition to work and save. In the island of Jamaica a large central mill is to be erected in order to purchase the cane from the small proprietors.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH

One of the curious instances of the unexpected directions in which public opinion moves is the crusade now being made against the noisy method But the numerous pig pens, and of celebrating the Fourth of July, The fire-crackers, firing cannon, and discharging fire works over the annual recollection of a great political act. "Why," asks one journal, must we splitting day, with cannon crackers pistols sending promising youths to the grave, and small cannon blinding boys and girls, and sky-rockets setting fire to houses, and invalids driven into it has the reports of 141 cases of in-

jury and death, due to the celebration hardly exceeded by the losses in the fights around Santiago. This is an appalling situation. If the inebriates, or the criminal classes were the sufferers, the use of these explosives might be tolerated. It is the children mainly who are killed and maimed for

As the people have begun to think Fourth will soon close. The brittlant Mr. J. J. Myers, a Massachusetts fire works that are exhibitions of art

GRESS.

One of the most important provisions of the ways of making money with- of the bills to provide for the Terout work, and highly satisfactory to ritory of Hawali, both in the Senate attention of the Commission to the erty qualifications of the Territorial fact that the laws of Massachusetts Senators. Representatives, and blecforbid the issue of stock for an amount tors. In both bills, the property JOHN BROWN AND HIS FOLLOWFI S. qualifications of both Senators and property involved. The enforcement Representatives have been stricken out of this law if generally adored would in committee, with the limitation that instantly stop the creation of Trusts. Senators shall have the property quairbe enforced would be in the appoint- are, the owning of real property in the would be to certify to the actual value actual receipt of money income of not York. issue of stock. The submission of the qualification for electors of Represen-

This property qualification, if made,

stitutions to pass local laws which are they are stronger than his rifles. These on that body's decision whether unwise, and to control the local goy- crushed a State. Those have changed the "tynants" will be evicted.

to the negro has for some years furnished an object lesson in the importance and value of citizenship. The educated class of the Mainland are ready for the imposition of a property qualification. Are the people ready for it? Will the members of Congress, always alive to the opinions of their constituents feel a sufficient pressure

by this body to adopt it? Congress will be rather indifferent to the special needs of this Territory, in any matter involving a political principle. It will follow the general current of popular thought, whether that current of thought is for or against our interests. If it is believed that special laws, and special qualifications for voters in the Territories will not be an entering wedge for the restriction of the franchise in the States, Congress will be disposed to make the trial of a property qualification in this Territory. Good government is of more practical importance than a sounding declaration of the free and equal condition of all men, especially when it is apparent that a free and equal condition results in bad government. The British Anglo-Saxon gave up long ago the theory that self-government should be a universal rule The American Anglo-Saxon is now finding out that the idea is, within

THE LEPERS.

limitations, impracticable, in the case

of ignorant people.

Mayor Sam. O. Jones of Toledo speaks of the hopeless and terrible lot of the lepers on Molokai. The terms he uses are, relatively, not correct. Thousands of people in civilized lands would be glad enough to exchange places with the lepers. While these unfortunate people are segregated they occupy a large tract of land over which they may move freely, and they enjoy a climate which is perfect. Food they have in abundance, and all have comfortable residences.

The chief failure in the care for them, has been, and is, in neglecting to give them occupation. While they are not able-bodied, they are capable of doing light work. There is need of a Superintendent, backed by the Board of Health, who will contrive to supply them with light work, which will keep them out of mischief.

A governor of one of the Soldiers' Homes, of the Mainland, said, the idea of caring for the old and infirm soldier was patriotic, just and himane. But in the Homes, owing to lack of employment, they became restless, insubordinate, ungrateful, and many of them became vicious. He said there could be no contrivance which would demoralize men more rapidly than by herding them together, feeding them well, and then leaving them in idleness.

Had a water supply been furnished the lepers, some years ago, and the Industrial missionary settled among them, the fruit and flower gardens of the Settlement would now be the marvel of the Islands. The question of profit would be largely incidental. The chief end in view would be the benefits of occupation.

The offer made by the Press of Honolulu, of prizes for excellence in cultivation of the soil, and the addimember of Congress, suggests that laws and ingenuity will continue to be popube enacted permitting stocks to be is- lar, because they do not involve much Smith on the same lines, are excellent sued only to amount of the actual va- risk, and the Fourth may gradually be methods for making the lepers con-

Their lot is a "terrible" one, in any event, as Mayor Jones said, but it would be a terrible one anywhere. So far as he is under the impression that the segregation of the lepers deprives them of physical comforts, he is in error. Nor, do many of them suffer more than those who have chronic ailments, and ill-health.

The remains of the seven followers of John Brown, of Harper's ferry, were removed on the fourth of this But the only way such a law could fication of electors for Senators, which month, from their graves in Virginia, and are now buried by the side of the ment of State officers whose duty it Territory of the value of \$1000, or an great "liberator" at North Elba, New

The event recalls the closing words of Wendell Phillips' speech at the grave of John Brown immediately after his execution. Charles O'Connor. the leading lawyer of the New York promoters of Trusts, for they would prosperity of the country there will be slavery advocate, said it was the most touching piece of eloquence in the language, although the premises on which it was based were utterly un-

"What lesson shall those lips teach us? Before that still calm brow let us dred and twenty-five Honokaa, \$27.50; take a new baptism. How can we 50 Honokaa, \$27.25; 16 Hawalian Agrioppose Trusts, on principle, will tomorrow, favor them, if asked to "come suffrage. It will be urged that under consecration? These tears: how shall assessable, \$102.50. we dare even to offer consolation? the right to mingle their words with

Sciofula Affects the Eyes-Little Boy Treated by an Oculist With-

old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left his as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hord's Sarsaparilla was recomended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were saffy affected, are also well. Hood's Sarisparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy," Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

bless you, children of this house! you by lunch time, when the gates were stand nearer to one whose lips God closed and no further admission alhim whose dust we lay among the cess than his heart ever dreamed, God granted him. He sleeps in the blessings of the crushed and the poor, and men believe more firmly in virtue, now that such a man has lived. Standing here, let us thank God for a firmer faith and fuller hope."

And yet these words were spoken over the grave of a man who was guilty of treason, had fomented revolution, and had defied the Constitution and laws of the United States. It taught the lesson that there is nothing sacred in solemn compacts if people do not like them.

Phillips, the most finished orator, many believe, that America has produced, said, "I do not believe slavery will go down in blood." Eighteen months afterwards the blood began to flow, at Sumter. One of the scholars best read in history, had failed to see the lesson of all history, that the scaffold and the sword are the chief instruments in the building of nations.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., August 17, 1899. NAME OF STOCK. Capital Par Bu. Ask.

		-		_
Briwer & Co	1,900,000	100 -		450
merican Assessable		100 -		105
merican Assessable	750,00	100 .		160
wa.,	177 177	100	2634	27
Haw Ag. Co	100	100	285	300
law'hCom'l & Sug Co.	2,817,750	100	9234	100
Hawmian Sugar Co	1000	100	210	220
Honomu	1,000,00	100 1	271	160
Haiku	500,000	101	250	275
Kahuku	500,000	100	****	185
Kamalo Sug.Co id ar	250,000	20	5.2	114
Kibel Plan Co. ld. ass	,0	50	850	10
Kihel Plan. Co. ld. ass	1,500,000	50		
Kipahulu	200,000	100		150
Kolos Chen Co. Ass.	Strafter.	100	2	29
Kona Sugar Co. A.s.	180,000	100		
Mannalet Sper Co. west	900,000	100	1254	1334
McDryde Sug.co.ld as	1co.us		8 10	3 19 QW
td.np	1,650,000	20	18	19
Oabu, assessable		100	35	110
Oaho, paid up	1,000,000	100		180
Onomes	44.44	100	22	23
Olan Sug. Co. Ld. ass !	00010		8-30	36
		100	150	165
Olowalu Paanhau Sug Plan. Co	150,000	140	200	41
Pacific	0.00,00	100	294	
Pala	750,00	100	19.	
Pepcekeo		100	270	276
Wa'a'na Agr Co. asr. !		100	10214	105
Pioneer. Wa'a'ua Agr Co. asr. pd. up)	1,000,0		158	
Watanae	DO UN.		1	175
Waituko				
Waimea				7.40
STRANSHIP COS.	500,000	100	115	
Wilder S. S. Co Inter Island S. S. Co	2 202 1144			160
MISCELLANEOUS.	SALES OF SALES			10000
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,(4.8)			205
Hon. Rpd Tran. & L. Co				200
g'h Co itd	15,445			
Mutual Telephone Co.	189,00	10		10000
Makaba Cof. Co. L. asa	31,00		•••••	
O. R. & L. Co.		100	****	
BONDS.		-		
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct.	*******	*****		****
Haw's Gov't 5 per ct.			104	
Haw'n G. Post Saving	*******		90	
O. R. & L. Co		1.0.0	100	

Session Sales—Morning Session— One thousand two hundred and fifty McBryde, \$3.75; 100 McBryde, \$3.85; 100 Ookala, \$22; 5 Waialua, paid up. \$155; 20 Honokaa, \$27.25; 100 Honokaa, \$27. will be the first measure passed by true. Mr. Phillips closed in these 50; 100 Olaa, 50; 100 Ewa, \$26.50.

Congress creating a property qualification words: \$270; 125 Honokan, \$27.50.

Outside Sales Reported-Two hun

Quotation Changes-Thirty-seven

Land Agent J. F. Brown left yester-"skinning investors," because the tion is inconsistent with a Republican place to these martyred children of cation trip to the States. During his The evolution of the problems of civilization is now largely in the hands of the women, where it ought to be and, so far as the United States is con- opinion is changed, and is better edu- review by the people, the subject of swords. That last fortnight! How be done in the near future. It is procerned, the power of women, developed cated, the protection against Trusts, allowing the ignorant, and those on sublime its lesson! the Christian one of posed to make a test case against one by education and experience, will see with watered stock, is the growing tirely unacquainted with American inthe Republic will not go knowledge of investors who refuse to stitutions to pass local laws which are they are stronger than his rifles. These on that body's decision whether or not

Almost Blind 41st ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1.)

When my little boy was three months its over withdrawals, nearly all the merchants of the city adding largely to their deposit accounts besides offering Mr. Damon any assistance that he might need in tiding over the crisis. In San Francisco the belief was general that the bank would go down with the Bank of California, but Bishop & Co. were really in better shape to stand a run at that time than their depositors dreamed of, and, in fact, had been preparing for the emergency months.

FOR THE CRICKETERS.

Australians Strong at Uphill Play. Points on the Game.

Fifty-eight thousand persons paid Sarsaparilla is the One admission to the last test cricket match at Old Trafford, Manchester, between Australia and All England. while the pavilion, grand stands and ladies' reserves set apart for members the thoughts of millions and will yet and their friends accommodated anothcrush slavery. Men said, 'Would he er 20,000 during the three days' play. had died in arms!' God ordered bet- The Australians drew down as their ter, and granted to him and the slave share of the gate money nearly \$11,those noble prison hours,-that single 000. The game, which was drawn hour of death; granted him a higher through lack of time for a finish, rethan the soldier's place, that of teach- mains as a monument of the Austraer; the echoes of his rifles have died lians' wonderful capacity for fighting away in the hills,-a million hearts gallantly an up-hill game. England guard his words. God bless this roof won the toss and started to bat be--make it bless us. We dare not say fore an attendance that grew to 30,000 touched, and we rather bend for your lowed. England was at the wickets blessing. God make us all worthier of until shortly before time for 372. At the close of the day Australia had lost him whose dust we lay among the one wicket for one run, Laver being hills he loved. Here he girded himself the unfortunate. On resumption it and went forth to battle. Fuller suc- seemed as though Australia was hopelessly up against it. Two fell for 13. three for 19, four for 26, five for 33. six for 39, seven for 53, when Noble and Trumble stopped the rot, and ultimately the score was raised to 196. The Colonials being in the minority were forced to follow on, and at the close of the day's play had scored 142 for two wickets. The third and last day Australia called their inning closed at 346 for seven wickets, which left England 171 to get to win in a little over an hour. This feat was, of course, out of the

> he conclusion the telegraph showed three good wickets down for 94. Another sample of the Australians' capacity for uphill work is the game commenced at Lords against Marylebone Club, which includes nearly all the best men in England. The Marylebone Cricket Club won the toss and made 258 on the first day as against Australians' four wickets for 45. On the second day Australia's total reached 319, and Marylebone had lost five for 85. On the third day the remainder fell for 151, which left the Co-lonials 91 to get to win, which they managed easily, losing only one wicket in the essay.

question in the limited time, and at

Got Seven Years.

Judge Stanley sentenced Genji, the Japanese who pleaded guilty to assault with intent to murder, to seven years' mprisonment at hard labor. Genji is he man who stabbed his wife on Pauahi street a few weeks back.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SEWING MACHINE "MIKINI HAOL Street monthly Hotel 2 Seo. PRE

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